

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1807.

[No. 1821.

SALES AT VENDEE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDEE STORE,

CORNER OF PRINCE AND WATER STREETS,

A VARIETY OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in

the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation
and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Plaster Paris, afloat.

The CARGO of sch'r. Dove, Capt. New-

ton, from Portland,

For sale by

Lawrason & Fowle.

Who have also for sale,

100 boxes brown Soap,

12 ditto Cheese.

January 9.

40 boxes of fresh Bloom Raisins,

AND

40 boxes dipt Candles,

For sale by

M. MILLER.

December 12.

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES OF LAND, on the north
end of the town, to bind on the river or
nearby so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25.

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

The large commodious well-built three-story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street,
occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—
Apply to

James Patton.

October 20.

13 hds. SUGAR of good quality,

33 lbs. do. do.

5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. quality.

Boxes of Cotton Cards

Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago

Barrels of Clover and Herbs Grass Seed

And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,

For sale by

Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

July 26.

JOHN G. LADD,

Has just received and for sale,

10 pipes choice old Cognac Brandy

20 bales of excellent flax

5 do. glue

50 barrels prime beef

60 pieces Russia sheetings

50 do. Ravens duck

60 barrels sweet cider

100 casks lime

100 barrels new rum

50 boxes mould candles.

January 12.

Liverpool Salt, afloat.

The cargo of the schooner Thomas Jefferson, Capt. Hall, from Boston, consisting of 500 hds. coarse Liverpool Salt,

For sale by

Lawrason and Fowle.

Who have also landing from said schooner,

100 boxes mould candles

5 chests young hyson tea

4 bales Beerboon Gurrabs

50 boxes chocolate

5 hogheads N. E. rum

30 kegs fresh raisins.

IN STORE,

25 chests young hyson TEAS

15 do. imperial first quality

15 bales Beerboon Gurrabs

5 do. Plains

7 do. Kendall cottons

50 rolls heavy Ravens duck

2 cases hats

1000 pair coarse and fine shoes

15 hogheads Muscovado Sugars.

10 barrels N. E. rum

4 hogheads Grenada do.

2 pipes Rebus wine

200 kegs, and 20 kids salmon

Half barrels and kids of beef

200 boxes soap

50 boxes chocolate

50 do. cod-fish.

December 27.

Marsteller and Young,

Have just received, and will sell low if taken
from on board,

8000 bushels Turks Island Salt.

ALSO,

17 Tierses Barbadoes Molasses.

January 16.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,

500 Spanish Hides,

5 tierses Clover Seed,

1 do. Timothy,

AND

5 hogsheads JAMAICA RUM.

Mordecai Miller.

January 20.

FOR SALE,

Six Shares in the Potomac Canal.

Apply to the Printer.

January 13.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,

150 Sacks Liverpool Stoved Salt, &

2600 Bushels do.

On very moderate terms.

Wm. Hodgson.

Jan. 3.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE

2 half do. do. do.

6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.

Wadsworth & Butler,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

20 hds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof

10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.

8 do. New-England do.

5 pipes Holland GIN

2 do. country do.

1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine of a super-

4 quarter casks do. do. riorquity

3 do. do. L. P. Tenerife do. do.

600 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1.

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between

Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occu-

pation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated

for a dry or wet goods store. The rent mod-

erate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25.

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,

From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public

that he manufactures Suwarrow Boots

with all the modern improvements, warranted

equal to any in the United States. After many

years of experience in his business, he has

discovered a new method of retaining the elas-

ticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be-

it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of

various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-

Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes,

Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves,

Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to

fit the Suwarrow equal to the tick boots.—

Gentlemen will please to call and see for

themselves, at his shop in King-street, be-

tween Mr. Mott's and Mr. Lodgkin's tavern,

January 3.

N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Pa-

tentes, next door below Mr. Alexander

M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince-street. A

lexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for

ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and

other gentlemen going to the West-Indies,

Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an

assortment, and a great allowance to those

who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the

waistband ought to be placed the same distance

from each other, as the two center buttons on

the Suspenders, to prevent improper strain-

ing, and thereby destroying the ease designed

in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Red, Green, & Black Morocco

Leather,

By the dozen or single skin—for sale at

Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in

Virginia Legislature.

ACTS
Of a public nature passed at the session 1806-7.

6. An act to punish certain Thefts and Forgeries.

If any person shall fraudulently obtain, or aid or assist in obtaining from the bank of Virginia, or any of its offices of discount and deposit, any bank or post note, or money, by means of any forged or counterfeited check or order whatsoever, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited, every such person on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary, not less than two nor more than ten years. If any person shall forge or counterfeit, or aid in forging or counterfeiting, or keep or conceal, or aid in keeping or concealing, any instrument for the purpose of forging or counterfeiting the seal of the bank of Virginia, every such person, on conviction, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than five, nor more than fifteen years. If any person shall steal or take by robbery from another any bank or post note, every such person, on conviction, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary, not less than three nor more than ten years. (To commence from the passing.)

7. An act concerning Idiots and Lunatics.

When the court of directors of the Williamsburg hospital shall for want of room or any other cause refuse to receive any person sent to the said hospital, under the law now in force, the officer and guard to whom such idiot or lunatic, or supposed idiot or lunatic was entrusted, shall carry him back to the magistrates before whom the examination was had, who are to give to the said officer and guard a certificate of the services performed and of the distance he was sent; which certificate shall authorise the auditor to issue his warrant for the said services and travelling expences, allowing five cents a mile for going to and returning from the hospital, besides ferrages, and allowing further to such officer four cents a mile for going and the same for returning for each idiot &c. besides ferrages, to be paid out of any money in the treasury.

When upon the return of an insane person, to the county from which he was sent, it shall be necessary to confine him in jail, the jailor shall receive him, and be paid in the same manner as for prisoners confined for offences.

All expenses incurred under this act shall be reimbursed out of the estate of the insane person, if any; provided such person be found insane by the court of directors. All acts contrary hereeto are repealed. (To commence from the passing.)

8. An act directing the mode of proceeding against decedents' estates, and providing a mode of reviving suits in certain cases.

Where on the default of the qualification of an executor or administrator, the estate of a deceased person is committed by a court to the then sheriff, any creditor of the decedent may prosecute any action at law of suit in equity, against such sheriff, which he might have maintained against an executor or administrator, if one had qualified on such deceased persons estate; in which action or suit, the court shall render such judgment or decree as in ordinary cases; which, if against the sheriff, shall charge the assets in his hands and be paid by him under the order of the court, either by discharging the whole debt, or if there be not sufficient property of the deceased, then in proportion to what other creditors shall receive under such order, and if the sheriff shall die before he has fully administered, the succeeding sheriff or sheriffs then in office, shall take into his hands the estate of such decedent unadministered; and shall, in all respects, act as if it had been originally committed to him: and all suits relative to the said estate commenced by or against his predecessor may be revived by scire facias in his name; provided the same could have been revived by or against an executor or administrator. Where any appeal, writ of error, or supersedeas depending in any court, shall abate or is now abated, by the death of either the appellant or appellee, or the plaintiff or defendant in error, and the estate of either such party shall be committed to the sheriff as before mentioned, the court where such appeal, writ of error or supersedeas is now or may hereafter abide, may revive the same by scire facias, in the same manner that it might have been revived if an executor or administrator had qualified. Where any suit depending in any court of law or equity is abated, or shall abate, by the death of the

plaintiff or defendant, it may be revived by scire facias in the name of the sheriff to whom the estate may be committed as aforesaid; provided, the same could have been revived by or against an executor or administrator: Provided nevertheless, That in case of a suit brought or revived against a sheriff, or an appeal, writ of error, or supersedeas revived against a sheriff, as representing a deceased person as aforesaid, such sheriff shall not be liable to costs, in case a decree of judgment is rendered against him, unless he has assets to defray such costs, and if he has not sufficient assets, then the said plaintiff, appellant or plaintiff in error shall be liable for so much of said costs as the sheriff shall not have assets enough to pay. (To commence from the passing.)

9. An act to amend an act intituled "an act to compel the attendance of witnesses before a single justice of the peace."

When a person is summoned to attend as a witness before any magistrate of a county or corporation, to give evidence in any matter depending before such magistrate, and shall fail to attend, not having a reasonable excuse, he shall be fined by the magistrate before whom he shall fail, in any sum not exceeding five dollars, to the use of the party for whom he was summoned, and shall moreover be liable for damages as now prescribed by law: Provided, That the witness so failing, may for good cause shewn be excused, as heretofore. (To commence the first of June next.)

11. An act concerning impressments.

Whenever it shall be necessary to impress any property for the use of the commonwealth, the officer or person impressing, shall apply to a justice of the county, wherein the property shall be impressed, who shall cause it to be appraised by two disinterested, respectable house keepers sworn for that purpose; and if the property so impressed shall be totally lost in the service of the commonwealth, the officer or person impressing it shall so certify; which appraisement and certificate shall authorise the auditor to issue a warrant upon the treasury, for the amount, to be paid out of any moneys therin. Should the property be restored to the owner, and he should conceive it had been injured he may, within five days thereafter, call on the same persons who first valued it, if to be found, who shall be sworn to determine its value at the time it was restored to the owner, otherwise any justice in the county where the property was impressed, may cause two house keepers to value the same upon oath as aforesaid. The justice or justices, shall certify to the auditor, such first and second valuation, with their true dates, and the time such property was restored, who shall if the second valuation amounts to a less sum than the first, issue a warrant for the difference as aforesaid: Provided, That in all second valuations the hire of the property shall be taken into consideration by the appraisers. If the property shall have been injured by the officer or person impressing it, or any other person, whereby the state sustained an injury; any attorney for the commonwealth in the county where such person resides, may, by motion on ten days notice, recover the amount in damages before any court; but such person may have the motion tried by a jury: Provided he will not delay the trial. [To commence from the passing.]

11. An act to amend the acts concerning Constables.

Every constable hereafter appointed, shall enter into bond in such penalty, not less than 500, nor more than 1500 dollars, as the court appointing him shall direct, and in the manner and form now prescribed by law. The several county courts when they appoint constables under the act "concerning constables," shall lay off their county into as many districts as they may deem convenient, and assign one or more constables to each. And every constable shall confine himself in the service of warrants and executions, to his own district, and return all warrants to some place therein; any constable acting contrary thereto, forfeits five dollars, recoverable by motion, or ten days notice, against him and his securities, or their executors, &c. before the court of the county where he was appointed. Any constable receiving a fee to which he is not entitled, or more than the legal fees, shall pay to the party injured, three dollars for every offence; and shall moreover be liable for double the sum so improperly received, to be recovered on motion as aforesaid.

12. An act to amend and explain an act entitled "An act to reduce into one all acts and parts of acts relating to the appointment and duties of sheriffs."

(The first section of this act is intended

to authorise the executive for good cause shewn, to commission a sheriff although he may not have applied for his commission within one month after his nomination, or given bond within two months after his appointment, see Rev. Code Pl. ed. pa. 129. In case of a vacancy in the office of sheriff or sergeant, the coroner is authorised to perform all the duties of their office, except the collection of taxes, levies, fines, forfeitures, amercements & officers fees; and for neglect of duty is liable to the same penalties and proceedings, as in case of the sheriff.

(The third section authorises the deputy sheriff in case of the death of the high sheriff to collect and make distress for any levies, fines, forfeitures or amercements which may be due at the time of his death, and also all officer's fees which may have been received by such high sheriff, or any of his deputies—and moreover gives the county court the same power of appointing a collector in case of the death of the high sheriff and his deputy, and imposes the same penalties &c. on such collector as are prescribed by law in relation to taxes—See Rev. Code, Pl. ed. pa. 123, sect. 29, 30 31)

The same remedy is given against the securities and representatives of sheriffs, sergeants and coroners as is given against the sheriff, officer or under sheriff or securities of such under sheriff by the 51st section of the act entitled "an act for further continuing and amending an act reducing into one the several acts concerning executions and for the relief of insolvent debtors." See Rev. Code, Pl. ed. ch. 151 pa. 305. See also same book, ch. 175, sec. 8. pa. 325—Sess. acts 1803, ch. 109, pa. 71

13. An act to amend the act entituled, "An act to reduce into one the several acts concerning mills, mill-dams and other obstructions of water courses."

(The first section of this act authorises the same proceedings to be had, by a person desirous to build a mill or other entincuse useful to the public, where the middle of the water course is the dividing line between him and another, as if it wholly belonged to him or the commonwealth.)

The 9th section of the act to which this is an amendment, with the proviso thereto is repealed. See Rev. Code, Pl. ed. ch. 105, pa. 193.

All millers shall well and sufficiently grind the grain brought to their mills for the usual consumption of the persons bringing it and their families, and in due time as brought, and may take one eighth part full where it is ground into meal, and one half that toll where it is ground

itributary or malt. And every miller or operator of a mill, who shall act contrary hereto shall forfeit two dollars and fifty cents to the party injured, recoverable before any justice of the county where the offence is committed. And if the miller be an indentured servant or slave, he shall in lieu of the forfeiture aforesaid, receive for the first offence ten lashes, and for the second twenty; but upon a third conviction the master of such servant or slave, or his overseer or agent shall pay two dollars and fifty cents for every offence afterwards committed. Provided that every owner or occupier of a mill shall have a right at any time to grind his or her grain for the consumption of his or her family; and provided also, that no miller shall be obliged to run more than one pair of stones for the purpose of grinding grain brought to his mill for the consumption of the persons bringing the same and their families. (To commence from the passing.)

14. An act to amend an act entituled "An act to amend the several laws concerning slaves."

When any inhabitant of this state shall have left, or may leave it, with an intention of returning, and shall have carried or may carry any slave with him, he shall be at liberty to bring such slave back with him, on his return. Any person whose land extends across the boundary line of this state, or who cultivates land adjoining upon both sides thereof, may work and remove his slaves on either side at his pleasure; but no slave owned in another state, and so to be employed in this state shall be sold, or otherwise employed therein. And any person an inhabitant of this state on the 25th of January last, may within six months after the passage of this act, bring into this state any slaves and their increase since that day, whereof he was then and is now the real owner.

Any inhabitant of another state may employ their slaves in conveying their produce to markets or as travelling servants thru this state. [All acts contrary hereto are repealed.] (To commence from the passing.)

15. An act concerning the abatement of civils, and executors and administrators.

If either party in an action at law, suit in equity now or hereafter depending, shall die before final judgment or decree, such action or suit shall not abate if it were originally maintainable by or against an executor or administrator, but the plaintiff or his executor or administrator may have a scire facias against the defendant or his executor or administrator, to shew cause generally why the action or suit should not proceed into a final judgment or decree, and if the executor or administrator upon the return of a scire facias executed shall not enter an appearance, the court may proceed to a final judgment or decree as if they had appeared. And if the executor or administrator shall appeal of the return of the scire facias executed or without a scire facias, voluntarily enters himself a defendant, in either case he may plead de novo, any plea which an executor or administrator may lawfully plead; or as the deceased party might have pleaded. And if such executor or administrator should not wish to plead de novo, or if no issue should have been joined or pleadings entered before the death of his testator or intestate, or if any interlocutory judgment or decree should have been entered in the life time of the decedent, and the executor or administrator shall refuse to plead or not desire to set aside the interlocutory judgment, or decree, the court shall proceed to a final judgment or decree for or against the executor or administrator in the same manner as if the original writ had been issued against him as such. And the cause shall remain in its place on the issue or appearance docket, as the case may be; but the defendant being an executor or administrator shall be entitled to a continuance to the next term after that to which a scire facias shall have been returned executed, or at which a voluntary appearance was entered. Provided, that no executor or administrator shall be liable to answer any debt or damage, out of his own estate, beyond the assets which may have come to his hands, in consequence of any false pleading, i.e. pleading or non-pleading, to any action depending or hereafter to be brought. Nothing in this act shall prevent the court in which any such suit is tried from rendering judgment as heretofore, when it shall be found that the defendant hath sufficient assets, or for so much as shall be found in his hands. All acts contrary hereto are repealed. (To commence from the passing.)

16. An act to amend an act reducing into one the several acts concerning the court of appeals.

The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Paul Carrington, Esq. is not to be supplied; and the court is to consist of four judges till another vacancy shall occur, after which it is to consist of three. As the seat of a judge becomes vacant his salary is to be equally divided among the remaining judges; who are to hold three terms a year, the first to commence on the 1st of January and to continue 45 days, the second, 1st of June, to continue 36 days, and the third on the 1st of October to continue 45 days, unless the business shall be sooner decided.

No appeal on a forthcoming bond is hereafter to be allowed from a district court of common law or chancery, but a writ of error or supersedeas may be awarded as heretofore; except that in no case shall an appeal or writ of error be granted in open court.

17. An act concerning the proceedings in chancery, and for other purposes.

The judges of the chancery district courts may in vacation, direct an account to be taken, and decide any points on which the commissioner may doubt; but without arguments of counsel, except by consent of parties—No appeal shall be granted in any chancery cause till a final decree, unless the court should decree it necessary, in order to prevent a charge of property, under an interlocutory decree. If the record of an appeal from an inferior to a superior court of chancery be not set up before or during the second term after granted, it shall be dismissed with costs unless good cause be shewn. If the defendant, in a chancery district court, does not file his answer within three months after bill filed, having been served with a subpoena at least 3 months; the bill may be taken for confessed, and proceeded on, as upon an attachment executed. In suits against absent defendants the court may order publication in any news-paper in the commonwealth. The May term of the chancery district court of Richmond shall hereafter commence on the first day, and the September term on the 5th. Commissioners in chancery are allowed the same fees for copies (where no special allowance

is made by the court) as a court, to be taxed in the same fees as clerks fees. chancery district courts the same fees for executors and costs, as circuit courts of law. [To be 1st of April next.]

18. An act to amend the a juries, petit juries and

In addition to the present court may direct each venire man not exceeding one dollar, for every day he is on first. All allowances herefor shall be liquidated by warrant granted on the trial mount.—[To commenceing.]

19. An act giving power to establish ferries.

Transfers to that tributary exercised, on that sub-

ture. The application made to the court house door for the same and divided by a majority of the county. The details minute for insertion.

20. An act to empower the persons to collect the arrears.

This act authorises the agents to collect the arrears to 1802, and to allow them more than twenty-five

days. An act "Concerning assignors of bonds &c." the general court shall fix judges to the districts thence prevail. Where a habeas corpus or certiorari issued on from the stage the interior court. An assignee against a remote, but the defendant made defence which he might next immediate assignee district court of common commence on the 28th of and sit 15 days. [To commence from the passing.]

22. An act concerning facts that the courts, in usually, shall fix the allow slaves and live stock talk. Provided that the daily shall not exceed twenty or mule seventeen cents, or hog nine cents, goat 6 cents.—A person rules for twelve months to close jail unless he is charged under the info. to commence the first.

23. An act concerning abolishes the board of in the executive the power ed by them. It also re a commission to the keep on sale of articles; but to contract for the materials necessary, and compensation. The p stated periods, and make none are to be exempt such as he places them from the passing.)

24. An act to respect authorises the officer to is made for an arrest, the offence is cognizable, and directs that supported by affidavit; to acts committed within application. A conviction, or misdemeanor or confinement in the jury or forgery, vacat. Where the officers of infanty or grenadiers half; for the space of may supersede them by to others—Officers of herrearter to attend the. None of the volunteers enlisted shall consist of An officer herrearter to month after he receive as having vacated it.—act respects the collect the public arms, under which it has not also makes provision to account with their success in their hands for distin tunities and a more sun struction of public arm.

25. An act to amend lands, &c." declares the taxes, they s and may be redeemed within three years after the passage of the act, 50 per cent the third.

26. An act "concerning public arms" directs a bond, except \$1000 in

is made by the court) as the clerk of their court, to be taxed in the bill of costs, and collected as clerks fees. Clerks of the chancery district courts are also allowed the same fees for executions and taxing damages and costs, as clerks of the district courts of law. [To commence the 1st of April next.]

18. An act to amend the act concerning grand juries, petit juries and venire men.

In addition to the present allowance the court may direct each venireman to be paid a sum not exceeding one dollar and twenty five cents, for every day he is detained over the first. All allowances heretofore made by the courts for the expenses of venire men detained shall be liquidated by the Auditor and a warrant granted on the treasurer for the amount. [To commence from the passing.]

19. An act giving power to the county courts to establish ferries &c.

Transfers to that tribunal powers heretofore exercised, on that subject, by the legislature. The application must be advertised at the court house door for two successive courts, and divided by a majority of the whole justices of the county. The details of this act are too minute for insertion.

20. An act to empower the Executive to appoint persons to collect the arrears of taxes.

This act authorises the executive to appoint agents to collect the arrears of taxes, &c. prior to 1802, and to allow them not less than 7-12 nor more than twenty-five per cent. commissions.

21. An act "Concerning district courts, & assignors of bonds &c." provides that when the general court shall fail to sit and allot the judges to the districts the former allotment shall prevail. Where a cause is removed by habeas corpus or certiorari, it is to be proceeded on from the stage in which it stood in the inferior court. An action is given by an assignee against a remote assignor of a bond &c. but the defendant may avail himself of any defence which he might make against his next immediate assignee.—The Richmond district court of common law shall hereafter commence on the 28th of March and August, and sit 15 days. [To commence the 1st of April next.]

22. An act concerning executions &c. directs that the courts, in May and October annually, shall fix the allowance for supporting slaves and live stock taken in execution;—Provided that the daily allowance for a slave shall not exceed twenty cents, for each horse or mule seventeen cents, for each head of cattle hog nine cents, and for each sheep or goat 6 cents.—A person taking the prison rules for twelve months shall be recommitted to close jail unless he pays the debt, or is discharged under the insolvent debtor's act. [To commence the first of May next.]

23. An act concerning the "penitentiary" abolishes the board of inspectors, and vests in the executive the power heretofore exercised by them. It also repeals the law allowing a commission to the keeper upon the purchase or sale of articles; but authorizes the executive to contract for the clothing, diet and materials necessary, and to allow a reasonable compensation. The physician is to attend, at stated periods, and make out the sick list, and none are to be exempted from labor except such as he places thereon. [To commence from the passing.]

24. An act "respecting the militia, &c." authorises the officer to whom an application is made for an arrest, to determine whether the offence is cognizable before a military tribunal, and directs that the charges shall be supported by affidavit; it also limits the arrest to acts committed within two years before the application. A conviction of an officer of felony, or misdemeanor punishable by stripes or confinement in the penitentiary, or of perjury or forgery, vacates his commission.—Where the officers of cavalry, artillery, light infantry or grenadiers have or shall fail to keep the number of their company equal to one half, for the space of a year, the executive may supersede them by issuing commissions to others.—Officers of artillery and cavalry are hereafter to attend the training of the officers. None of the volunteer companies hereafter enlisted shall consist of more than 75 men.—An officer hereafter commissioned who does not qualify to his commission within one month after he receives it, shall be considered as having vacated it.—(The remainder of this act respects the collection and distribution of the public arms, under the act of the last session, where it has not already been done.)—It also makes provision by which officers shall account with their successors for arms placed in their hands for distribution. Additional penalties and a more summary mode of proceeding is prescribed for the non-delivery or destruction of public arms.)

25. An act to amend the act "more effectually, to provide for the payment of taxes on lands, &c." declares that on the non-payment of the taxes, they shall be forfeited to the Commonwealth, but not subject to location; and may be redeemed by the former owner, within three years after the forfeiture, by paying the taxes and 25 per cent interest the first year, 50 per cent the second, and 100 per cent the third.

26. An act "concerning the distribution of public arms" directs that all the arms at Richmond, except 8000 muskets, and a small pro-

portion of rifles and cavalry arms, shall be distributed by the executive. Additional fines are imposed upon those who refuse to receive arms; or suffer them to be lost.

BAETIMORE, January 29.

Arrived at Annapolis, brig Neptune, Patrick, from the City of St. Domingo. Left there the 1st January, brig Seaflower, Stewart, for Providence, R. I. in one or two days; Thesis, McCullock, for New-York, do. Ship Stranger, Robinson, Philadelphia; ship Faburin, —, from Trinidad, bound to New-York, had been ashore at Porto Rico, and sprung a leak, put in in distress; schooner Nancy, Berry, Philadelphia; schooner Enterprise, Briggs, from Curacao for Baltimore, brought in by a French privateer, cleared, to sail in 2 or 3 days; schooner Fairplay, Grinell, from Curacao for Alexandria, brot in, trial not come on; sloop Silvia, Hilman, of Baltimore for the coast. Lading on the coast, brig Mars, Pemberton, for New-York, and brig Harriett, Gardner, Morris, for do. Off the east end of St. Domingo was boarded by the British ship Milan, who broke open all her letters.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31.

From Washington, Jan. 30.

The motion to commit Messrs. Bollman and Swartout was yesterday opposed by Mr. F. S. Key in a speech of considerable length. Mr. Jones, attorney for the district of Columbia, replied. Mr. C. Lee, in behalf of Messrs. Bollman and Swartout, spoke till nearly ten o'clock in the evening. This morning, Mr. Lee continued his argument, after which Mr. Rodney, the attorney general of the United States, closed the argument in their behalf.

Justice Cranch differed in opinion from the other judges. He thought they could not constitutionally nor legally be committed, to be tried for treason, on the legal evidence before them—he gave a lengthy opinion in writing. The other judges delivered contrary opinions.

A question was made as to the jurisdiction of the court, a decision on which was deferred till the adjourned court in March next.

Extract of a letter, dated Havana, Dec. 25, 1806.

"The French ship the *Foudroyant*, one of Jerome's squadron, is almost ready for sea. The admiral [Villaumez] has pledged his word of honor that he will not wait a moment after he is ready. The commander of the English squadron off this port, has, I am told, wrote him several letters inviting him out with the Spanish ship the *St. Lorenzo*—but they have declined the invitation."

From the N. Y. Gazette of January 21.

Last evening the ship *Cato*, capt. Coit, arrived at this port in 50 days from Liverpool. This arrival furnishes us with news nearly a month later than before received. To captain Coit we are indebted for London papers to December 6, inclusive. We have only time to give the leading articles, which, with the marine intelligence from Lloyd's List, &c. makes this day's Gazette highly interesting.

The London papers contain the French bulletins down to the 25th number, the last being dated at Berlin, November 2. From these it appears that Magdeburg, Stettin, Custrin and Spandau, have fallen into the hands of the French, and the whole Prussian army dispersed, after a series of hard-fought battles. Magdeburg, with a garrison of 20,000 men, capitulated on the 8th Nov.

The duke of Brunswick died of his wound.

On the 12th of November the head-quarters of marshal Bernadotte were at Lubeck. On the same day general Berthier gave notice, that all Russian and Swedish ships lying there, might take their departure unmolested. One English ship only was at Lubeck when it was taken by assault; the captain and three seamen of which were killed.

On the 10th the French took possession of Hanover, under the command of marshal Mortier.

The fortress of Hamein, in the electorate of Hanover, capitulated on the 11th inst. It surrendered to the king of Holland, who commanded the siege.

On the 12th the dutch of Oldenburgh was taken possession of for the king of Holland, by Batavian troops.

The most serious news to the United States is that relative to our affairs with

England, which we find in the Courier of Dec. 6.

News had reached England that nearly all the British troops had withdrawn from Calabria Ulteriore, in consequence of the increased strength of Massena's army. Sir John Stewart was on his way home.

The ships of war at Cadiz had hauled farther up the harbor, and no prospect of their going out.

The expedition, so long detained, sailed from England on the 14th of Nov. It consists of five regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and three companies of artillery—about 5500 men—under command of the Spencer, Ganges, Theseus and Captain, each of 74 guns, and 2 frigates.

The official account of the capture of Hamburg by the French, was communicated to the Lord Mayor of London by Viscount Howick, on the 29th of November. By this, they entered with a corps under general Mortier on the 19th of November. All English property was confiscated; and the Englishmen held till disposed of by Bonaparte. Great uneasiness in England. Stocks fell.

A letter from Hamburg states that Bonaparte had demanded, that the archduke Charles shall resign his command, & that the Austrian army should withdraw from the frontiers.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Mr. Thornton our late minister at Hamburg arrived this morning. He has brought the intelligence of all the British merchants in Hamburg having been declared by Bonaparte prisoners of war!!

Extract of a letter from Yarmouth, dated Dec. 5, 1806.

"We have just time to inform you of our arrival here from Hamburg, which we were obliged to leave at a few moments notice, after a decree making all the English prisoners of war."

"Bonaparte's last proclamation is to this effect: "That British property of every description is to be confiscated—England is declared to be in state of blockade; and all British subjects, who may be found in the countries occupied by the French, are declared to be prisoners of war."

"We left Altona at half past three o'clock on the 26th ult. Four or five thousand French left Hamburg the day before; they went through Stein Gate, the road to Lubeck; their destination was not known.

"The British factory had been arrested—but was afterwards liberated on parole; and it was to be hoped, would effect a compromise with the French.

It is reported that the merchants and others made prisoners at Hamburg, have been arrested and marched prisoners to Verdun.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived this morning with the following important intelligence, which we hope will prove true:

GOTTENBURG, Nov. 30.

A Russian Courier has just arrived in ten days from St. Petersburg; he reports that there had been an action between the French and Russians, in which the latter were completely victorious he could not learn any particulars.

Dec. 1.

A captain of a ship just arrived from Elsinore, reports that when he left it accounts were received that an action had taken place between the Russians and French in the neighborhood of Posen, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter. The Russian army consisted of one hundred and forty thousand men, the French but of sixty thousand. A ship had arrived at Elsinore in three days from Stettin, the captain of which saw nineteen wagons full of wounded French enter Stettin.

The details of the progress and termination of the late negotiation with France, have been published under the sanction of ministers. Whether this pamphlet and that most reprehensible publication which the Foxites sent forth upon their coming into power, have proceeded from the same pen, we know not, we think not; but there is a similarity between the sentiments;—both represent the new ministers as having succeeded to a wasted estate, a lavish inheritance; from which wasted estate however, it is remarked they have contrived to raise tolerable large sums; to negotiate a loan of twenty millions upon less than 5 per cent. interest, and to add nearly eight millions to the taxes already existing. To the pamphlet is prefixed the following portentous advertisement:—It furnishes abundant matter for reflection and conjecture.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

It is now that the real conflict, the *Bellum ad intervectionem*, begins. The errors or misfortunes of our allies have lost all their outworks—The war is now at the foot of our walls—Your national resources are equal to the peril of your situation, if you fail not of your national courage. You have ministers who are worthy of being at the head of such a nation—Give them your confidence, your full confidence—harrass them not by a pernicious opposition to sacrifices that must be made—Appeal not to the strictness of your constitution. There are times, said the most pious and most wise of Romans, when the statues of the Gods must be veiled—The return of peace will recall every thing to its right channel.

We have reason to believe that the report to which we alluded yesterday, of the negotiation with America having taken an unfavorable turn, is well founded. There is no pretence for saying that this country has evinced toward America a haughty or unbending spirit—far from it. The details of the negotiation, we understand, will shew that every thing was done on our part that could be done with either safety or honor to adjust the differences with America. Notwithstanding the insulting language used towards this country—notwithstanding the passing of the non-importation bill, we still shewed every disposition to preserve peace.

But it cannot for a moment be supposed that our anxiety for peace originated in any dread of war. It was because we could not dread a contest with America, that we shewed a greater disposition to moderation and concession; for we were sure our moderation could not be mistaken for meanness; nor our disposition to concede be supposed to proceed from a principle of fear.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

3 per cent cons. — ; 3 per cent. reduced 59 3/8; omnium 1 1-2 2 p.m.

The Rev. Mr. McGrath will preach in the Episcopal Church tomorrow.

The next Assembly will be on TUESDAY EVENING, the third of next month.

PUBLIC SALE.

On MONDAY next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, on Messrs. Vowels's wharf, on a credit of 90 days, for approved indorsed negotiable notes.

10 hinds. Antigua Rum.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

January 31.

NOTICE.

THE members of the Mechanical Relief Society, are hereby requested to attend a quarterly meeting of said Society at Hodgkin's tavern, on Wednesday, February 4th, at six o'clock in the evening.

John McLeod, Secy.

January 31.

The elegant and much admired
ENGLISH HORSE BRILLIANT,
The property of John Tayloe, Esquire, of
Mount Airy,

WILL stand, the ensuing season, at Mr. J. Milton's, in Frederick county, Virginia, one mile from Berryville, 6 from Snicker's ferry on Shenandoah river, and 12 from Winchester; at the low price of twenty-five dollars, (dischargeable by twenty dollars during the season) with one dollar to the groom.

BRILLIANT is a beautiful grey, 16 hands high, possessing great bone, with fine shape and symmetry—his blood unexceptionable—and allowed by all judges to be as fine a horse, in all respects, as was ever imported.

Pasturage furnished miles from a distance, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

His pedigree, performances, &c. will be published in handbills, when the season commences.

January 31.

lawt.

ESTRAYS.

CAME to the subscriber's in Fairfax county, some time in November last, a pied cow, about 7 years old, with both ears cropt and a slit in the under part of the ear—two HEIFERS, one black, the other black with a white back and belly—both unmarked, about two years old—Also three SHEEP, one a ewe with both ears cropt, another both ears cropt with an upper bit in the left, and one unmarked. The above estrays have been appraised, and the owner or owners is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take them away.

Gabriel D. Childs.

January 31.

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VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *HAMILTON'S Patent Family Medicine Store*, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

HAMILTON'S Grand Restorative.
Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immature use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

HAMILTON'S Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

HAMILTON'S Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTON'S Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in the cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.
Alexandria, October 18.

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ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

Of the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured

from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.
No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. H. Lee.
From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speck, &c. It long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected; this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping-cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Moltifer and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine-street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ingratiate were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be ad-

ministered is too valuable to be forgotten.

Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation most expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS or Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Calton. Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

T. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

Estray Cow & Heifer.

TAKEN UP, as estrays, a small dark brindled COW, and a small red two year old HEIFER. The owner or owners are desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

William Yeates.

29th inst. 1806.

The Subscriber has received

The following ARTICLES,

Which he offers for Sale very low:

15 hogheads first quality St. Croix Sugar

10 bales Tennessee cotton

6 pipes 4th proof cognac brandy

10 hogheads well flavored 4th proof Jamaica rum

80 barrels New-England Rum.

AND ON HAND,

Imperial

Young Hyson

Hyson Skin, and

First quality Souchong

Best green coffee in bags

Cheocolate

Loaf and lump sugar

London particular Madeira

Particular Teneriffe

Lisbon, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottled

Port, very old WINES.

A few cases claret, superior quality

Cognac and old peach brandy

Jamaica and Antigua spirits

Holland gin

New-England rum and whiskey

Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento

Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger

Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue

Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard

Refined Salt-Petre

Brown and white soap

Mould and dip candles

Indigo, alum, madder, copperas, & red

brimstone

English gun-powder

Demijohns

TEAS

of the latest im-

portations.

TO BE RENTED,
For the ensuing season,
A valuable FISHERY on Great
Hunting Creek.

January 3.

J. H. HOOD

Servt

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Lightfoot, late of the county aforesaid: ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 21st day of January, 1807.

Elizabeth Lightfoot, Adm'r.

Samuel Lightfoot, Adm'r.

January 21.

2nd

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of Alexander Latimer, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 21st day of January, 1807.

Mercy Latimer, Adm'r.

January 21.

2nd

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell about one and a half acres of Land, within half a mile of Alexandria, situate on the south side of the lane leading from Mr. Hodgson's dwelling to the poor house, and directly opposite that building. Although this property has its situation must soon become valuable, it will be sold low for cash, or good negotiable paper at ninety, one hundred and eighty, and two hundred and seventy days. Apply to JAMES IRVIN, or myself.

Robert Adam.

January 22.

To be Rented,

THE two story FRAME HOUSE, at King-street, nearly opp. to Mr. James Bacon's store.—Also the HOUSES at Jones's Point, formerly occupied by Mr. William Patterson, with six or seven acres of land adjoining, for one or more years, as may be agreed on.—Also one or more acres of land, and the upland adjoining next to Col. Moore's fence.—Any person or persons disposed to build may have a lot or lots 20 feet of 100 feet, for ten years, at one shilling a foot ground rent; and at the end of the term of ten years, he or they, his or their heirs assigns, shall be entitled to a renewal of the lease for ten years longer, on paying such ground rent as the lot or lots shall be worth in the opinion of three impartial men, and shall be entitled forever to a renewal of the lease at the expiration of each term of ten years on the same conditions; or they may have lots on moderate ground rent forever. Apply to Mr. John Tucker for the houses, and to the subscriber for